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SUGAR REPORTS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL STABILIZATION AND CONSERVATION SERVICE

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* Sugar Reports was not issued in December 1963.
However, the series of data are unbroken.
In the future, publication will occur earlier in the
month than has been the practice in the past.

In a normal year, this would have represented about the expected consumption of sugar for ^{3/}our population, but with the increased usage of competitive sweeteners^{3/} as well as sugar substitutes it seems more likely that invisible stocks of users increased by more than 100,000 tons over the high level at the beginning of the year.

Deliveries during the last two days of the year, excluding the constructive deliveries, were reported as 142,000 tons. Since this amount of sugar would be far above actual usage, much of the estimated increase in invisible stocks occurred at year end. Indications are that a large part of these deliveries (142,000 tons) were by transfer of ownership of sugar in public warehouse rather than by physical delivery to users' facilities.

Charges against quotas during 1963 are estimated to have totalled 10,516,000 tons. Based on preliminary reports, receipts of offshore quota sugar totalled about 6,478,000 tons of which 1,919,000 was from domestic offshore areas and 4,559,000 tons from foreign sources. The balance of 4,038,000 tons represents domestic beet marketings reported as 2,966,000 and an estimate of 1,072,000 tons for mainland cane marketings.

With quota charges totalling 10,516,000 tons and with carryover quota stocks at the end of 1962 of 800,000 tons, the total supply of quota sugar available would have been 11,316,000 tons. After deducting 50,000 tons for losses in refining operations and reported deliveries of 9,966,000 tons, the quota stocks of primary distributors alone at year end 1963 would total 1,300,000 tons, an increase of 500,000 tons over those held at the end of 1962, which had been the highest of record.

Total stocks held by all primary distributors at year end 1963 are estimated at about 2,450,000 or only about 190,000 tons more than at the beginning of the year. Since quota stocks were up about 500,000 tons, there was an estimated reduction in other stocks of 310,000 tons. This reduction of such stocks is momentary and resulted from the fact that an unusually large proportion (1,470,000 tons of sugar) of the record mainland beet and cane crops had yet to be converted into sugar at the end of the year.

3/ Increase of approximately 90,000 tons during January-September 1963.

Actually, the effective inventory (physical stocks plus production of 1963 crop after January 1, 1964) of domestic beet sugar at the beginning of 1964 is indicated to be 2,132,000 tons which exceeds last year's by 134,000 tons. This is based on an estimated 1963 crop year production for domestic beet sugar of 3,100,000 tons and marketings during 1963 calendar year of 2,966,000 tons. Production from the 1963 crop during calendar year 1964 will be much higher than in previous years. The effective inventory of mainland cane sugar at the beginning of 1964 is indicated to be 470,000 tons which exceeds last year's by 150,000 tons.

It now appears that sugar production from the 1963 Louisiana crop will exceed previous estimates and may be as much as 772,000 tons. With sugar production from the Florida crop expected to be about 450,000 tons, the total mainland cane sugar production would be 1,222,000 tons. With 1963 calendar year marketings of mainland cane sugar estimated at 1,072,000 tons, the 1964 effective inventory for the mainland cane area would be as indicated in the preceding paragraph.

If unlimited domestic marketings of sugar were to be permitted during 1964, it would appear that sugar available from the domestic areas might total about 6,300,000 tons. Currently foreign sugar totaling 3,570,000 tons would be permitted to enter making an over-all new quota supply of 9,870,000 tons. With the carryover quota stocks of 1,300,000 tons, total supplies of quota sugar amount to 11,170,000 tons for primary distributors while users begin the year 1964 with an additional build-up of invisible inventories of more than 100,000 tons above the high level of the preceding year end. These supplies of sugar during calendar year 1964 are ample for anticipated consumption and higher than normal year-end stocks.

During calendar year 1963 the monthly spot prices of domestic raw sugar at New York averaged 8.18 cents per pound as compared with 6.45 cents per pound during 1962. The average price for world raw sugar was 8.50 cents during 1963 compared with 2.98 cents per pound during 1962. On a comparable basis, including recognition of freight, duty and unloading charges, the average price for world sugar during 1963 exceeded the domestic raw sugar price by 1.23 cents per pound.

The monthly averages of quoted wholesale prices of refined cane sugar in the northeast during 1963 was 11.94 cents as compared with 9.60 cents during 1962. The differential between the average refined cane

sugar price and the raw sugar price was 3.76 cents in 1963 and 3.15 cents in 1962. The percentage mark-up was 46 percent in 1963 and 49 percent in 1962.

Increased beet competition in this marketing area during 1963 is believed to have resulted in a considerable volume of sugar being sold below the quoted price during 1963.

At year end 1963 the following wholesale prices for sugar were quoted:

	<u>Cane</u> (100 lb. paper bags)	<u>Beet</u>
Northeast	12.95	
New York metropolitan area	12.85	
Southeast	12.15	
Gulf	12.45	
Eastern beet		11.25
Chicago-West	11.45	11.25
Lower Pacific Coast	12.00	12.00 ^{4/}
<u>Northwest-Intermountain</u>	12.00	10.50

4/ One processor quoting 11.05

THE CURRENT SUGAR SITUATION

An address by Tom O. Murphy, Director,
Sugar Policy Staff, Agricultural Stabilization
and Conservation Service, United States
Department of Agriculture, before the Sugar
Club in New York City, Thursday,
December 5, 1963

I am delighted to be here and happy that you asked me to join the Sugar Club. It is a privilege to talk to this group. I am most grateful to our President, Frank Staples, for inviting me and to all of you for coming to listen to me today.

As sugar people thoroughly familiar with the processes of Government, none of you, I am sure, expected me to say anything very newsworthy on the subject of sugar legislation. I will return to that subject in a general way later. Let me simply note now that Secretary Freeman on November 5 announced that he would recommend legislation limited to the year 1964 that would permit full utilization of domestically produced sugar in order to avoid unnecessarily competing at a high price in the world market for sugar which is still relatively scarce. To so compete would contribute to upward pressures on both domestic and world prices. It would be in the worst possible long-term interest of everyone concerned with the sucrose business throughout the world. As you will recall, domestic beet sugar production is expected to be 20 percent and mainland raw cane sugar production 40 percent above last year's record levels. The best time to sell the extra sugar would appear to be now, not later.

The Department has made one further statement in wires dispatched about six weeks ago to our embassies in the various countries that have supplied sugar to the United States recently. Our supplying countries were advised that early delivery or commitment of raw sugar to the United States for 1964 would have a strong bearing on the Adminis-

tration's recommendation to the Congress with respect to the allocation of country quotas after 1964. The countries were also asked to indicate the quantity and appropriate schedule of shipments to this country. The response was most heartening. We can look forward, confidently to ample sugar supplies.

Fortunately, there is also good news concerning production. The 1963-64 crop shows a very substantial improvement over either of the two prior crops. The departmental world production figures just recently released forecast a crop of 58.7 million tons -- up 7 percent. Had it not been for Hurricane Flora and the drought in the USSR, the forthcoming 1963-64 crop might have matched the record crop made in that year when Castro, in order to prepare for his ill-fated diversification program, cut all of the sugarcane then growing in Cuba. Furthermore, the prospects for the 1964-65 crop are even better -- continued and substantial improvement is indicated. And we can hope that a hurricane then does not take up permanent residence in any important sugar producing area the way that Flora did a few months ago. This same production report, on the basis of final data, also discloses that the 1962-63 crop was 1 percent (a half million tons) larger than the Department's earlier forecast and totalled about 55 million tons.

Danny Dyer, when he spoke to you more than a month ago, suggested that he was quite intrepid when he undertook to speak frankly about sugar during this most difficult period. I know exactly how he felt in view of the fact that his firm operates in so many fields of the sugar business. As a Government employee concerned with the administration of the Sugar Act, I have precisely the same difficulty and with additional overtones. I cannot hope to make as stimulating a talk as he did. Neither can I hope to suggest new ideas to this knowledgeable group, but for what it is worth, let me express one man's opinion as to the present problem in sugar. Our current difficulties are unique in Sugar Act administration and for the full solution we must await coming events.

The problem, I think is very clear -- simply stated, how to keep people wanting and buying sucrose. Everyone intimately concerned with the sugar business, as you all are, must be primarily concerned with whether the sugar market continues to expand as it so dramatically has throughout the world since the war or has a period of stagnation or even contraction.

Here at home we should all be interested in getting sugar prices back to their normal range as quickly as possible. From the consumers'

standpoint this is, of course, the most obvious type of statement. Having supported the sugar program for years, they rightly feel that in the present circumstances they are entitled to first consideration by everyone who has benefitted from the sugar program in the past. But for producers, processors, refiners, merchants and brokers, the need is just as significant, if perhaps less obvious. The nature of their business for many years into the future is at stake.

Even in this prosperous country where most of us have been inclined to think that the demand for sugar is almost the same regardless of price, there are unmistakable signs that we were wrong. Most of you know better than I just what forces are at work -- reduced sweetener use in some food products and some displacement of sucrose by corn and synthetics with respect to those sweeteners that are used. There is danger that this kind of thing will tend to be cumulative.

In many developing countries the effect of high prices on the demand for sugar may be very much greater. After all, only about half the enlargement in the world sucrose market during the fifties stemmed from increased population. The balance resulted from rising per capita consumption. True, in many countries changes in world prices during the last year are only partially reflected at the retail level. But on the other hand, the increase in world prices has been many times greater than the increase in this country. The user in many countries may have felt only part of the heavy impact but the national economy of most of the importing countries was subjected to the full impact and, as you know, many of them have balance of payment problems.

I have the feeling that even the most valid of the recent consumption figures we have been exposed to reflect in some cases national plans announced before the price increase rather than actual disappearance and in other cases -- such as our own -- increases in the so-called invisible -- and so unnoticed -- stocks. The less valid of the consumption estimates represent nothing more than the extension of the two-million ton annual growth rate which did occur when world prices were only a small fraction of what they have been this year. Stocks or inventory data and, therefore, annual consumption figures (which must be deduced from production as adjusted by stocks) are the weakest links in world sugar statistics.

After the fact -- some years from now -- the analysts in retrospect

will be able to establish just about what the impact of high prices on world consumption has been. But nobody in the sugar business can afford to wait for these verifications.

With the Department of Agriculture in the price supporting business so long and so actively, it is a little hard to adjust to the new needs. As you know, most of the mechanisms of the Sugar Act are designed to operate smoothly to produce orderly marketing when there is a surplus of sugar. The valve twisting got a little trickier this year when there wasn't a back pressure in all the conduits.

Early in the unusual period, which I hope is now nearing its end, much was written and said about how well the United States Sugar Act operated during the two previous post-war periods of high world prices -- at the time of Korea in 1950-51 and at the time of the Hungarian incident in late 1956 and early 1957. More recently there has been a broader acceptance of the fact that the present situation differs markedly. On both earlier occasions, the principal cause was the spurt of buying brought on by a war scare. When demand subsided the supplies were found to have been there all the time to cover current consumption and on both occasions prices returned to their normal level as stockpiles were drawn upon. In addition, Cuba, with its accordion-like potential to expand production, did just that during her next harvest. She inadvertently overdid it a little in 1952 -- the large surplus from that crop overhung the market for several years contributing toward lower prices. But also, no doubt, those prices made possible some of the then remarkable growth in the world market.

The present situation is very different. Far from expanding, Cuban production has been coming apart at the seams. World consumption did outpace the very disappointing production of 1961-62 and again of 1962-63, although not to the extent that many reports would suggest. From an initial position of heavy surplus, stocks were reduced during both years. World prices rose spectacularly during the second year.

As I mentioned earlier, the 1963-64 crop is much better than the two previous ones. However, a lot of the present and immediately foreseeable expansion of production has resulted from what is usually thought of as short-term investment -- the kind that first responds to higher prices -- more fertilization, more extensive and timely cultivation and more careful harvesting combined with relatively minor corrections of bottlenecks in existing factories.

If the sugar industry of the world solves its first and most pressing problem to maintain, with as little impairment as possible, growth with respect to sugar usage, another problem will be upon it toward the end of this decade. That problem is to encourage wise expansion of production of the kind that can come only from long-term investment, namely, breaking out new land and building new factories. Admittedly, those decisions are all the harder because of the clouded demand outlook and the question as to whether the vast Cuban apparatus ever becomes fully effective again.

The significant point is that the present near-term solution to the production problem has been purchased by that surest of all means -- high prices. But this portends a double-edged problem for the future. The sugar world cannot afford to obtain the longer-term solution to the production problem by the same means, i.e., prices that are too high. Because in that event there will be no need for vastly expanded production -- no market for it. Thus, the twin evils of surplus and contracting markets.

The world has amply demonstrated a taste for more sweeteners. One way or another, this taste will be satisfied, though sucrose consumption will suffer at present prices. In addition to the competition from non-sucrose sweeteners, there is a further question as to whether beet sugar or cane sugar production expands the faster. Many of you gentlemen are interested in international trade in sugar, particularly of the water-borne variety.

Sugar is that rare commodity that can be produced from either of two agricultural commodities -- the beet grown in temperate climates or cane grown in tropical climates. Since countries in temperate climates have far greater alternative uses for labor and capital than do those in the tropical climates, a strong case can be made for the widespread benefits derived from international trade in sugar -- which is mainly in raw cane sugar. However, expansion will occur not in recognition of such benefits but rather on where people are willing to commit capital.

As you know, in a few days we will begin hearings in Washington which I have no doubt will result in allocations under the Sugar Act for new sugarbeet factories in this country. Three such allocations already have been made. One of the factories is already in operation. The other two are being constructed. Earlier -- in 1961 -- eight new sugarcane factories were built in Florida, upping the capacity and now the production

in that State threefold. Clearly sugar prices, in line with the normal level in this country, are very attractive to capital, even with the high wage rates that are paid only in the United States. Much technological progress has been made since the war in this country in the production of sugarcane and sugarbeets and in the processing of sugar. The productivity gains compare favorably with those in agriculture and substantially exceed the record of manufacturing for the same period.

Practically all of the improvements in methods made in this country are available for use anywhere in the world where they may be appropriate. Contrary to the general impression, there are really few trade secrets. Of course, it takes skilled personnel to make use of these advanced techniques but, even in this area there are firms that will plan, arrange for the design and building and then operate sugar factories in foreign countries and finally undertake to train local personnel at all levels. This kind of expansion will occur only in those countries where either local or foreign capital will make commitments. Whether it occurs and where it occurs should be a matter of prime interest to the countries, of course, but also to many of you who are in position to influence the commitment or non-commitment of capital.

Until relatively recently, it seems to me that much of the dialogue among sugar people has been somewhat beside the point. We have been greatly concerned about which technique with respect to the import restrictions of United States sugar legislation would best meet the situation brought about by the temporary absence of Cuba as a source of supply for our market. Nothing could be more relevant but the discussion has turned almost entirely on a comparison to things as they once were without a clear delineation of the fundamentally changed situation stemming from the deterioration of sugar production in Cuba and the absence of the Cuban "warehouse" to counterbalance our domestic sugar program.

Let me briefly run over this comparison approach to demonstrate how inconclusive and unsatisfactory it is. When it became necessary last spring to go into the market to arrange for the importation of an additional 550,000 tons of sugar to compensate for heavy stockpiling by users, country quotas and the global quota proved to be a good combination. Available supplies were almost as scarce as they were reputed to be, yet this tremendous quantity of sugar was scraped up from 21 countries in a relatively short time. Price is another matter. Through November the domestic price for raw sugar imported into the United States averaged 1.5 cents per pound higher than the Sugar Act price

reference point but 1.1 cents per pound less than the world market price on a comparable basis for sugar delivered to other countries. Both are record figures. While never before was our price so much higher than the Sugar Act reference point, let us not overlook that never before was our price so much lower than the world market price. For sugar imported into the United States there was no difference in price as between global quota sugar and country quota sugar. We had never before faced a situation when quickly available supplies of sugar were so scarce at a time when our sugar buyers were adding so massively to their stocks. I think it is doubtful that we ever do again. That situation, I hope, will prove to have been unique. So much for the comparison technique. Only one feature is clear: We no longer have an ever normal supply depot located at a single point within easy access to our port cities.

There is now a growing inclination on the part of many people to study the question of assurance of sugar imports to this country at reasonable prices in the context of the situation that now exists. Upon this kind of study it may be no exaggeration to say rests the future success of the sugar program. The Department welcomes suggestions. It is not wedded to any position and is itself studying on their merits varying approaches. It has not yet firmed up its own position within the counsels of the Administration with respect to legislative recommendations on sugar.

As you all know, there are many ramifications now-a-days with respect to national sugar policy, but from the sugarman's standpoint the question should be simpler. For the international merchant, it is how can world prices be brought down rapidly to a point where demand for sucrose is not permanently and seriously impaired and how to get exportable supplies produced in those parts of the world which have natural soil, water and climatic advantages and, therefore, presumably will have lower costs, lower prices and better profits.

From the point of view of those interested solely in the domestic market, it is how can sugar be made available to the American consumers within a range of price which will permit the domestic market to grow. Anything that contributes toward the consumer getting his sugar at a lower price than he would otherwise pay (in this period of high world prices) benefits the entire sugar industry. Surely, the changes in product formulas which have been made by food processors and others which are still being considered will have long-term significance and will bear upon the market long after we have forgotten who got what share of today's business.

Cane sugar refiners have a special interest since they must sell their refined sugar in competition with sugar produced from mainland grown sugarbeets. They must obtain imported raw cane sugar at a price which doesn't unduly squeeze their margin. For this reason, it is essential that expansion of sugarcane production occurs in those countries which have natural advantages and low costs and so can sell raw sugar profitably at reasonable prices.

While no country has come forward to take the place in the world sugar economy formerly occupied by Cuba, we should not neglect to note that some countries have placed in operation effective plans for expansion. One, of course, is our neighbor to the south, Mexico. Another is Australia and still a third is India. The Central American Republics are heavily engaged. In South America there are Argentina, Colombia and Venezuela and others and there are still other countries on the other continents. The Philippines have been making new production records.

Before concluding, I would like to say that in a very difficult situation, the United States sugar industry has, in my judgment, done a remarkable job of making supplies available to consumers in the sporadic fashion that they have been wanted. Having talked about price, I may have created the impression that prices have been higher than they really have been. So, let me cite the facts. It is true that the wholesale price quotation for refined sugar has averaged nationally 19 percent above last year. Depending upon when and where they bought, some consumers have paid more. On the other hand, they and others have frequently paid much less than the average and also less than the price quotations would indicate. I think I am right in believing that the actual selling price for sugar has been lower in comparison with price quotations this year than was the case last year. This record was placed in perspective sharply for me a few weeks ago when apparently sugar in more than the usual quantities was moving across the Canadian Border, despite our export regulations which have been in effect since June. Since that time steps have been taken to check the flow. At that time sugar prices were from 5 to 7 cents per pound lower in the United States than in Canada. Customarily the Canadian price has been about 2 cents lower than the U. S. price.

I have been frank, as I know you wanted me to be. Inevitably, some of you hold different views. You have listened courteously to me and you can be sure I also am a good listener and open to conviction. I would like to be consistent, but even more, I prefer to be right. Thank you.

ADMINISTRATIVE ACTIONS RELATING TO SUGAR SUPPLIES BEING CONSIDERED FOR 1964

A. Sugar Requirements and Quotas for 1964 being Considered (December 5, 1963)

Secretary of Agriculture Orville L. Freeman today stated that in 1964 the United States would need far less imported sugar than is being brought in this year. This, he said, is principally because of the large quantity of quota sugar that will be on hand in this country at the beginning of the year and because of the record large crops of mainland beet and cane sugar now being processed.

The substantive portion of the Statement of Bases and Considerations contained in the Notice of Proposed Rule Making, which is set forth in form and language appropriate for issuance of a final order, if adopted, by the Secretary follows:

"For years the consumption of sugar in the United States had been stable at the rate of slightly less than 103.5 pounds, raw value, per person. At that rate, consumption in 1963 would have amounted to about 9,750,000 tons and in 1964 would amount to about 9,900,000 tons. The unusually high price for sugar in 1963 without doubt had an adverse impact on consumption. The effect on household use was probably negligible but most of our sugar is utilized by food processing concerns. There, the higher price induced some reduction in sugar utilization. In a few cases, the size of the sugar-containing product was changed. More generally, smaller quantities of sweeteners were used, sometimes accomplished by the greater use of non-sweetener solids. More importantly, other sweeteners were substituted for beet and cane sugar in greater volume than in other years. It is likely that the combined effect of reduced sweetener use and of the proportionately greater use of non-sucrose sweeteners lowered sucrose consumption in 1963 by something like one percent.

"Assuming that domestic sugar prices return to their normal range in

1964, the momentum built up in 1963 with respect to food processing practices is, nevertheless, likely to have an even greater adverse effect on sugar consumption next year. The effect of population growth on our requirements for sugar in 1964 will be offset at least partially and perhaps entirely by a lower rate of per capita consumption. Accordingly, it is estimated that the actual consumption of sugar in 1963 will have been less than 9,700,000 tons and may not significantly exceed that quantity in 1964.

"The total stocks of sugar in the United States charged to quotas in 1963 and held by refiners, distributors and users at the end of the year will be more than one-half million tons larger than at the beginning of that year. This reflects the fact that total quotas in 1963 amounted to 10,400,000 tons. With due allowance for certain small shortfalls and for the refining loss of about 50,000 tons, charges to 1963 quotas will exceed actual consumption by at least a half million tons.

"After allowing for these demand and inventory factors, it would appear that our total requirements for 1964 quota sugar would be of the order of 9,300,000 tons, unless total quota stocks at the end of the year are again maintained at an unusually high level.

"The mainland sugarbeet and sugarcane areas are harvesting all-time record crops this year and there are no restrictions on production of the 1964 crops. On November 5, the Secretary announced that he would recommend to the Congress that the domestic areas be permitted to market sugar in excess of their statutory quotas next year only. The two mainland areas together are expected to have the ability to market about one-half million tons more than the quotas established for them in this order. The proposed legislation is being recommended at this time when world sugar prices are unusually high in order to alleviate the pressure on world supplies and on world and domestic prices by means of a reduction in the import requirements of the United States.

"Clearly, our need for imports in 1964 will not be nearly so great as the more than 4,600,000 tons that will have been imported during 1963. On the basis of the foregoing, if the Congress acts favorably on the legislative recommendation, and allowing for the Puerto Rican deficit declared herein, it would appear that about 3,100,000 tons of imports would be required. On this basis, a requirements determination of less than 9,000,000 tons would provide the sugar needed. Nevertheless,

there is the possibility that refiners and users, while not retaining their stocks as high as at the beginning of 1964, may want to keep them at a level well above their customary practices of the past. In view of this possibility and to avoid the necessity of reducing country quotas in order to accommodate larger domestic marketings, the total requirements determination is being established at 9,800,000 tons. This includes 1,504,000 tons of quota withheld from Cuba, of which only 1,000,000 tons is being authorized for purchase and importation as global quota sugar."

In view of the foregoing the Secretary is considering:

1. A determination of sugar requirements and the establishment of quotas for the calendar year 1964 totaling 9,800,000 short tons, raw value.
2. The authorization for purchase and importation during the period January-October 1964 as global quota sugar of only 1,000,000 short tons, raw value, of approximately 1,504,000 tons of quota withheld from Cuba.
3. The establishment of no import fee under the Sugar Act on any sugar imports.
4. Establishment of the quota of 130,000 tons for the Dominican Republic made pursuant to section 202(c)(4)(B) of the Act and Presidential Proclamation 3485 of July 27, 1962; holding in abeyance that country's basic quota of 192,152 tons; and making available to that country the right to bring in global quota sugar.
5. Determination of deficits of 175,000 tons for Puerto Rico and 11,173 tons for net importing countries; and the proration of 96,214 tons of such deficits to the Republic of the Philippines and the balance of 89,959 tons to Western Hemisphere countries.
6. A reduction, pursuant to section 202(d) of the Act, in the statutory quotas of three countries which may have failed to fill by more than 10 percent their quotas in 1963.

Foreign Governments with which the United States maintains diplomatic relations were recently asked to indicate the quantity of sugar they would export to the United States next year. Their replies indicate that

in addition to filling their statutory quotas collectively they would supply substantially more than 1.5 million tons of global quota sugar.

Authorization for the purchase and importation of global quota sugar and of the deficit sugar prorated to Western Hemisphere countries will be made pursuant to applications for set-aside of quota; application for the importation of sugar on Form SU-3; and proposals by foreign countries to supply sugar whether or not such proposals include an offer to purchase United States agricultural commodities. Applications and proposals will be considered on a first-come-first-served basis except that applications and proposals to supply sugar after August 1 may be held five days before being considered.

Sugar import regulations (Sugar Regulation 817) are being revised to permit importers to apply for set-aside of global quotas for specified quantities of sugar on condition that such sugar shall arrive in the United States within 315 days of the date of approval of the set-aside and not later than October 31, 1964. Foreign Governments whose proposals to import global quota sugar are accepted will have 15 days within which to permit filing of applications for set-aside of global quota and the usual letters of credit.

Factors being considered by the Secretary are set forth in a Notice of Proposed Rule Making which is scheduled for publication in the Federal Register of December 10. All persons are provided the opportunity to submit written data, views or arguments prior to December 16, 1963.

Proposed quotas for domestic areas and foreign countries are shown in Table on page 18.

B. 1964 Sugar Quotas Announced (December 18, 1963)

Secretary of Agriculture Orville L. Freeman today determined the amount of sugar needed to meet consumer requirements in the continental United States for 1964.

Today's determination is in accordance with the proposal the Secretary announced on Dec. 5, except that the entire quota for the Dominican Republic has been established, and the quota for the Virgin Islands has been increased by 832 tons. These changes reduce somewhat the amount of the deficit prorated to the Republic of the Philippines, increase cor-

PROPOSED SUGAR QUOTAS AND PRORATIONS FOR CALENDAR YEAR 1964

Area or country	Quotas and Prorations	Direct Consumption Limit
(Short tons, raw value)		
Domestic Beet Sugar	2,698,590	no limit
Mainland Cane Sugar	911,410	" "
Hawaii	1,110,000	33,516
Puerto Rico	965,000 ^{1/}	147,000
Virgin Islands	15,000	0
Total domestic areas	5,700,000	180,516
Republic of the Philippines	1,146,214 ^{1/}	59,920
Dominican Republic	130,000	0
Peru	192,152	0
Mexico	192,152	0
Brazil	182,416	0
British West Indies	91,351	0
Australia	40,378	0
Republic of China	35,510	0
French West Indies	30,355	0
Colombia	30,355	0
Nicaragua	25,200	0
Costa Rica	25,200	0
Ecuador	25,200	0
India	20,332	0
Haiti	20,332	0
Guatemala	20,332	0
South Africa	20,332	0
Argentina	20,000	0
Panama	8,836	3,817
El Salvador	10,309	0
British Honduras	977	0
Fiji Islands	10,023	0
Ireland	10,000	10,000
Belgium	182	182
Deficits in Quota Prorated to:		
Western Hemisphere Countries	89,959 ^{1/}	0
Global Quota: Authorized for Purchase	1,000,000	0
Not authorized	504,341	0
Withheld: From Dominican Republic	192,152 ^{2/}	0
Pursuant to Sec. 202(d) of the Act	25,410	0
GRAND TOTAL	9,800,000	254,435

^{1/} Deficits Determined: Puerto Rico - 175,000 tons; Net-Importing Countries - 11,173 tons; Total 180,173 tons. Deficits prorated to: The Philippines - 96,214; Western Hemisphere Countries - 89,959.

^{2/} Quantities Withheld From: Panama - 6,341 tons; Paraguay - 10,023 tons; British Honduras - 9,046 tons; Total - 25,410 tons.

respondingly the amount of deficit made available for Western Hemisphere countries, and slightly change the quotas of most individual countries.

Today's action includes:

1. A determination of sugar requirements and the establishment of quotas for the calendar year 1964 totaling 9,800,000 short tons, raw value.
2. The authorization for purchase and importation during the period January-October 1964 as global quota sugar of only 1,000,000 short tons, raw value of the approximately 1,504,000 tons of quota withheld from Cuba.
3. The establishment of no import fee under the Sugar Act on any sugar imports charged to quotas or subjected to set-asides of quota while world prices exceed a domestic price that would attain the objectives of the Sugar Act.
4. A determination of deficits of 175,000 tons for Puerto Rico and 11,170 tons for net importing countries; and the proration of 87,913 tons of such deficits to the Republic of the Philippines and the balance of 98,257 tons to Western Hemisphere countries.
5. Withholding, pursuant to section 202(d) of the Act, of the statutory quotas for three countries which may fail by more than 10 percent to fill their quotas in 1963.
6. An increase of 832 tons in the quota for the Virgin Islands, pursuant to section 202(a)(2)(B) of the Act.

Authorization for the purchase and importation of global quota sugar and of the deficit sugar prorated to Western Hemisphere countries will be made pursuant to applications for set-aside of quota; application for the importation of sugar on Form SU-3; and proposals by foreign countries to supply sugar whether or not such proposals include an offer to purchase United States agricultural commodities. Applications and proposals will be considered on a first-come-first-served basis except that applications and proposals to supply sugar after July 31 may be held five days before being considered. Proposals and applications on hand before

SUGAR QUOTAS AND PRORATIONS FOR CALENDAR YEAR 1964

Area or Country	Quotas and Prorations	Direct Consumption Limit
(Short tons, raw value)		
Domestic Beet Sugar	2,698,590	no limit
Mainland Cane Sugar	911,410	" "
Hawaii	1,110,000	33,516
Puerto Rico	965,000 ^{1/}	147,000
Virgin Islands	15,832	0
Total Domestic Areas	5,700,832	180,516
Republic of the Philippines	1,137,913 ^{1/}	59,920
Dominican Republic	322,096	0
Peru	192,096	0
Mexico	192,096	0
Brazil	182,363	0
British West Indies	91,325	0
Australia	40,366	0
Republic of China	35,499	0
French West Indies	30,346	0
Colombia	30,346	0
Nicaragua	25,193	0
Costa Rica	25,193	0
Ecuador	25,193	0
India	20,326	0
Haiti	20,326	0
Guatemala	20,326	0
South Africa	20,326	0
Argentina	20,000	0
Panama	8,832	3,817
El Salvador	10,306	0
British Honduras	974	0
Fiji Islands	10,020	0
Ireland	10,000	10,000
Belgium	182	182
Deficits in Quota Prorated to:		
Western Hemisphere Countries	98,257 ^{1/}	0
Global Quota: Authorized for Purchase	1,000,000	0
Not Authorized	503,861	0
Withheld: Pursuant to Sec. 202(d) of the Act	25,407 ^{2/}	0
GRAND TOTAL	9,800,000	254,435

^{1/} Deficits Determined: Puerto Rico - 175,000 tons; Net-Importing Countries -- 11,170 tons; Total - 186,170 tons. Deficit Prorated to: The Philippines - 87,913, Western Hemisphere Countries - 98,257.

^{2/} Quantities Withheld From: Panama - 6,341 tons; Paraguay - 10,020 tons; British Honduras - 9,046 tons; Total - 25,407 tons.

December 19, 1963, will be considered as having been received at the same time, except that those for supplying sugar after July 31 may be held until December 24, 1963, before receiving consideration.

This action makes effective as of Jan. 1, 1964, the quotas set forth in Table on page 20.

C. Allocations of 1964 "Global" Quota Sugar: (December 26, 1963)

The U. S. Department of Agriculture today announced that as of Dec. 24, approximately 745,000 short tons of global quota sugar had been subscribed of the 1,000,000 tons authorized for purchase and importation next year.

Of the total quantity of sugar subscribed, about 53 percent is scheduled to arrive in the United States during the first seven months of 1964 and the remainder on or before Oct. 31.

Listed in the table on page 22 are the individual countries and the global quota sugar subscribed by each. The 1964 statutory quotas are also shown for all individual foreign countries.

The balance of the global quota of 255,000 tons will be allocated on a first-come-first-serve basis.

OTHER ADMINISTRATIVE ACTIONS

<u>Date announced</u>	<u>Nature of action</u>
December 7, 1963	Determination of local producing areas eligible for abandonment and crop deficiency payments on the 1962-63 sugarcane crop in Puerto Rico. (See December 7, 1963 Federal Register).
December 10, 1963	Sugar Regulation 817 amended. These concern requirements for bringing or importing sugar or liquid sugar into the continental United States. (See December 10, 1963 Federal Register).

	<u>Global quota allocated</u>	<u>Basic quotas</u>	<u>Total Entitlements</u> ^{1/}
	<u>Short tons, raw value</u>		
Australia	175,000	40,366	215,366
Mexico	121,364	192,096	313,460
South Africa	101,872	20,326	122,198
India	96,195	20,326	116,521
Fiji Islands	44,828	10,020	54,848
Republic of China	36,750	35,499	72,249
Costa Rica	35,350	25,193	65,593
Peru	28,164	192,096	220,260
British West Indies	25,750	91,325	117,075
Dominican Republic	21,840	322,096	343,936
Guatemala	21,200	20,326	41,526
Southern Rhodesia	10,600	0	10,600
Nicaragua	10,455	25,193	35,648
El Salvador	10,373	10,306	20,679
British Honduras	5,250	974	6,224
Republic of the Philippines	0	1,050,000	1,137,913
Brazil	0	182,363	182,363
French West Indies	0	30,346	30,346
Colombia	0	30,346	30,346
Ecuador	0	25,193	25,193
Haiti	0	20,326	20,326
Argentina	0	20,000	20,000
Panama	0	8,832	8,832
Ireland	0	10,000	10,000
Belgium	0	182	182
	<u>744,991</u>	<u>2,383,730</u>	<u>3,221,684</u>

^{1/} Includes allocations of deficits to Western Hemisphere countries and deficits prorated to the Republic of the Philippines.

Date announcedNature of action

December 11,
1963

Determination of fair and reasonable prices for the 1963 crop of Florida sugarcane.

The determination continues generally the provisions of the 1962-crop determination, except that the definition of "season's average price" is revised to meet changing marketing practices for Florida's raw sugar production. The provisions of the 1963 determination are expected to continue the sharing relationship between the producer and processor which has existed in recent years. (See December 17, 1963 Federal Register).

December 12,
1963

Rescheduled public hearing to be held on fair and reasonable wage rates and prices for the 1964 crop of sugar beets in California.

The hearing will be held Jan. 13 at Stockton, Calif., in the Meeting Room, Pacific Gas and Electric Building, 4040 West Lane, beginning at 10 a.m. This hearing was originally scheduled for Nov. 25, 1963, but was canceled. (See December 17, 1963 Federal Register).

December 17,
1963

Proposed 1964 Local Sugar Quotas for Hawaii and Puerto Rico Announced. Estimated 1964 sugar requirements and quotas of 50,000 and 130,000 short tons, raw value, for local consumption in Hawaii and Puerto Rico, respectively, were announced today by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The proposed quotas are the same as those established for serving the local sugar needs in the calendar year 1963. Persons who wish to submit views or arguments regarding the estimated requirements or proposed quotas may file them with the Director, Sugar Policy Staff, Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, on or before Dec. 23. (See December 21, 1963 Federal Register).

<u>Date announced</u>	<u>Nature of action</u>
December 20, 1963	Amendment 5 to Sugar Determination 831.4 relating to sugar commercially recoverable from sugarbeets. (See December 20, 1963 Federal Register).
December 27, 1963	Determination of fair and reasonable prices for the 1963 crop of sugar beets. (See December 31, 1963 Federal Register).
December 27, 1963	Allotment to processors of the direct-consumption portion of the mainland sugar quota for Puerto Rico for the calendar year 1964. (See December 31, 1963 Federal Register).
December 30, 1963	Determination of 1964 sugar requirements and quotas for local consumption of 50,000 short tons, raw value, for Hawaii and 130,000 tons for Puerto Rico. (See January 4, 1964 Federal Register). This action makes effective, without change, as of Jan. 1, 1964, the requirements and quotas set forth in a Notice of Proposed Rule Making issued on Dec. 17, 1963.
December 31, 1963	Determination of sugar commercially recoverable, Virgin Islands. (See December 31, 1963 Federal Register).

STATISTICAL SERIES IN THIS ISSUEHIGHLIGHTS

1. November 1963 sugar deliveries for continental U. S. consumption, 613,000 short tons, raw value (preliminary) down about 354,000 from October 1963 and down 160,000 tons from November 1962. January-November 1963 deliveries 9,013,899 short tons, raw value, up about 88,000 tons from the January-November 1962 period. Final data for October 1963 deliveries 967,000 - previously published preliminary as 990,000 tons.
2. Primary distributors' stocks November 30, 1963 were 1,863,846 short tons, raw value (preliminary) down 29,000 tons from a year earlier but up 591,000 tons from end October 1963. During November beet processors' stocks increased by about 331,000 tons, refiners' stocks by about 214,000 tons, mainland sugarcane processors' stocks by about 41,000 tons, and importers of direct consumption sugar stocks by about 5,000 tons.
3. Charges to quotas January 1 to December 16, 1963 were 9,922,983 short tons, raw value, leaving a balance of 478,801 tons to be supplied within the 10,400,000 tons total, of which 42,732 tons may be filled with direct-consumption sugar.
4. Regionally, January-October deliveries, 1963 as compared with 1962, were up to all 5 regions -- North Central 3.6 percent, South 3.5 percent, New England and Middle Atlantic each 3.4 percent, and Western 1.3 percent.
5. Third quarter 1963 sugar deliveries were smaller to five of the seven industrial user groups than for the same 1962 quarter, and also smaller to three of the four non-industrial groups. To industrial buyers the national decrease was 4.0 percent, and to non-industrial buyers 4.5 percent. Corn refiners' total domestic shipments of corn sirup and dextrose were up about 10 percent.

Table 1. - Sugar supply and disposition by primary distributors, January-October 1963

(Short tons, raw value)

Item	Beet proc- essors ^{1/}	Importers	Main- land cane proc- essors ^{2/}	Refiners		Net total
	(1)	(2)	(3)	Raw (4)	Refined (5)	(6)
SUPPLY						
1. <u>Inventory Jan. 1, 1963</u>	1,368,426	27,395	11,938	600,060 ^{2/}	252,748 ^{2/}	2,260,567
2. <u>Production and movement</u>						
a. Received as direct- consumption sugar	0	189,972	0	0	0	189,972
b. Produced from beets or cane	1,452,733	0	390,353	34,683	14,513)	
Less deliveries to refiners	0	0	355,154	0	0)	1,537,128 ^{3/}
c. Receipts of raws by refiners	0	0	0	5,763,047 ^{4/}	0)	
Less raws melted	0	0	0	5,988,350	0)	-225,303 ^{5/}
d. Refined from raws melted	0	0	0	0	5,946,724	5,946,724
e. Adjustments	-86	-58	-968	-1,231	+1,052	-1,291
f. Sub-total	1,452,647	189,914	34,231	-191,851	5,962,289	7,447,230
3. <u>Net total supply</u>	2,821,073	217,309	46,169	408,209	6,215,037	9,707,797
DISPOSITION						
4. <u>Distribution for</u>						
a. Quota purposes	2,225,824	191,598	26,759	12,000	5,945,201	8,401,382
b. Export	0	0	0	0	27,099	27,099
c. Livestock feed	0	4,385	0	0	2,047	6,432
d. Sub-total	2,225,824	195,983	26,759	12,000	5,974,347	8,434,913
5. <u>Inventory October 31, 1963</u>	595,249	21,326	19,410	396,209 ^{6/}	240,690 ^{6/}	1,272,884
6. <u>Total distribution and inventory</u>	2,821,073	217,309	46,169	408,209	6,215,037	9,707,797

^{1/} Establishments that acquire no raw sugar from others for refining. Processor-refiners are included with refiners.

^{2/} Includes Mainland cane sugar not charged to quota: Raws, 36,791; Refined, 16,399; Total, 53,190.

^{3/} Production less deliveries of raw sugar to refiners.

^{4/} Includes 336,477 tons delivered from mainland cane processors.

^{5/} Receipts of raw sugar by refiners less melt.

^{6/} Includes mainland cane sugar not charged to quota: Raws, 22,066; Refined, 3,402; Total, 25,468.

Table 2.- Distribution of sugar by primary distributors, January-October 1963 and 1962

Item	1963	1962	Change 1962 to 1963
<u>Short tons, raw value</u>			
<u>Continental United States</u>			
Refiners' raw	12,000	1,680	+ 10,320
Refiners' refined	5,974,347	5,916,315	+ 58,032
Sub-total	5,986,347	5,917,995	+ 68,352
Beet processors' refined	2,225,824	2,005,730	+ 220,094
Importers' direct consumption	195,983	299,209	- 103,226
Mainland sugarcane processors'	26,759	20,413	+ 6,346
Total	8,434,913	8,243,347	+ 191,566
For: Export	27,099	58,384	- 31,285
Livestock feed	6,432	31,570	- 25,138
Continental consumption ^{1/}	8,401,382	8,153,393	+ 247,989
<u>Puerto Rico</u>	99,940	90,871	+ 9,069
<u>Hawaii</u>	36,979	39,833	- 2,854
^{1/} Includes deliveries for United States Military forces at home and abroad			

Table 3.- Stocks of sugar held by primary distributors in the continental United States, October 31, 1963 and 1962

Item	1963	1962	Change 1962 to 1963
<u>Short tons, raw value</u>			
Refiners' raw	396,209	342,476	+ 53,733
Refiners' refined	240,690	235,566	+ 5,124
Sub-total ^{1/}	636,899	578,042	+ 58,857
Beet processors' refined	595,249	571,094	+ 24,155
Importers' direct consumption	21,326	24,365	- 3,039
Mainland sugarcane processors'	19,410	11,317	+ 8,093
Total	1,272,884	1,184,818	+ 88,066
^{1/} Included mainland cane sugar not charged to quota: 1963 - Raws, 22,066; Refined, 3,402, Total 25,468; 1962 - Raws, 7,574; Refined, 2,437; Total, 10,011			

Table 4.- Distribution of sugar by primary distributors in the continental United States, November and January-November 1963 and 1962

Item	1963 ^{1/}	1962		
	November	Jan.-November	November	Jan.-November
<u>Short tons, raw value</u>				
Refiners	339,634	6,325,981	566,900	6,484,895
Beet processors' refined	258,707	2,484,531	184,213	2,189,943
Importers' direct consumption	9,176	205,159	17,078	316,287
Mainland sugarcane processors'	5,000 ^{2/}	31,759	5,181	25,594
Total	612,517	9,047,430	773,372	9,016,719
For: Export	n.a.	27,099	- 512	57,872
Livestock feed	n.a.	6,432	948	32,518
Continental consumption ^{3/}	612,517	9,013,899	772,936	8,926,329

^{1/} Preliminary. ^{2/} Estimated. ^{3/} Includes deliveries for U.S. military forces at home and abroad.

Table 5.- Stocks of sugar held by primary distributors in the continental United States, November 30, 1963 and November 30, 1962

Item	1963 ^{1/}	1962	Change 1962 to 1963
<u>Short tons, raw value</u>			
Refiners' raw	532,085	516,142	+ 15,943
Refiners' refined	318,810	263,515	+ 55,295
Sub-total	850,895	779,657	+ 71,238
Beet processors' refined	926,747	1,042,505	- 115,758
Importers' direct consumption	26,204	19,089	+ 7,115
Mainland sugarcane processors'	60,000 ^{2/}	51,844	+ 8,156
Total	1,863,846	1,893,095	- 29,249

^{1/} Preliminary. ^{2/} Estimated.

Table 6.- Mainland sugar: Production and quota charges January-October 1963 and 1962

Item	1963	1962	Change 1962 to 1963
<u>Short tons, raw value</u>			
<u>Production</u>			
Mainland cane	436,571	212,662	+ 223,909
Domestic beet	1,452,647	1,308,269	+ 144,378
Total	1,889,218	1,520,931	+ 368,287
<u>Quota charges:</u>			
Mainland cane:			
Louisiana sugarcane processors			
For further processing	113,306	47,034	+ 66,272
For direct-consumption	11,759	14,828	- 3,069
Louisiana processor-refiners	74,908	80,367	- 5,459
Florida sugarcane processors	256,754	137,745	+ 119,009
Sub-total	456,727	279,974	+ 176,753
Beet processors	2,225,824	2,005,730	+ 220,094
Total	2,682,551	2,285,704	+ 396,847

Table 7.- Sugar receipts of refiners and importers by source of supply ^{1/} January-October 1963 and 1962

Source of supply	Raw sugar		Direct-consumption sugar		Total	
	1963	1962	1963	1962	1963	1962
<u>Short tons, raw value</u>						
<u>Offshore</u>						
<u>Foreign</u>						
Cuba	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dominican Republic	522,493	757,058	0	15,961	522,493	773,019
Mexico	355,793	389,083	0	8,505	355,793	397,588
Peru	307,841	435,437	0	5,196	307,841	440,633
Philippines	1,006,238	1,037,960	32,742	38,029	1,038,980	1,075,989
Other countries (See details in Table 9)	1,619,468	1,158,519	25,628	51,847	1,645,096	1,210,366
Sub-total	3,811,833	3,778,057	58,370	119,538	3,870,203	3,897,595
<u>Domestic</u>						
Hawaii	893,216	949,080	0 ^{2/}	5,741 ^{2/}	893,216	954,821
Puerto Rico	702,666	756,895	131,602	142,090	834,268	898,985
Virgin Islands	15,524	10,750	0	0	15,524	10,750
Sub-total	1,611,406	1,716,725	131,602	147,831	1,743,008	1,864,556
Total offshore	5,423,239	5,494,782	189,972	267,369	5,613,211	5,762,151
Mainland cane area	371,160	196,210	14,513 ^{3/}	5,084 ^{3/}	385,673	201,294
Acquired for reprocessing and samples	3,331	3,589	0	0	3,331	3,589
Grand total	5,797,730	5,694,581	204,485	272,453	6,002,215	5,967,034

^{1/} Includes sugar as detailed in Table 2/ Refined sugar received by refiners. ^{3/} Refined sugar produced direct from cane by processor-refiner.

Table 8.- Receipts of quota-exempt and over-quota sugar included in Table

Purpose	Refiners		Importers		Total	
	1963	1962	1963	1962	1963	1962
<u>Short tons, raw value</u>						
For: Export	10,967	60,634	134	6,503	11,101	67,137
Livestock feed	0	5,758	16,994	28,817	16,994	34,575
Later release:						
Bonded	523	0	0	0	523	0
In customs custody	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	11,490	66,392	17,128	35,320	28,618	101,712

Table 9.- Sugar receipts of refiners and importers by source of supply. Detail of other foreign countries, January-October 1963 and 1962

Country	Raw sugar		Direct-consumption sugar		Total	
	1963	1962	1963	1962	1963	1962
	Short tons, raw value					
Argentina	181,975	0	0	0	181,975	0
Australia	207,627	131,487	0	0	207,627	131,487
Belgium	7,365	0	0	2,835	7,365	2,835
Brazil	280,705	315,523	0	0	280,705	315,523
British Honduras	1,712	0	0	0	1,712	0
British West Indies	135,803	147,561	0	460	135,803	148,021
Canada	0	0	10	3,681	10	3,681
China, Republic of	71,272	57,278	0	0	71,272	57,278
Colombia	45,019	41,426	0	1,186	45,019	42,612
Costa Rica	40,649	22,341	0	2,782	40,649	25,123
Ecuador	28,442	36,528	0	0	28,442	36,528
El Salvador	18,967	13,526	0	0	18,967	13,526
Fiji Islands	24,556	15,764	0	0	24,556	15,764
France	22,947	0	5,065	0	28,012	0
French West Indies	94,312	59,091	0	0	94,312	59,091
Germany, West	0	0	10	11	10	11
Guatemala	51,059	19,102	0	4,995	51,059	24,097
Haiti	36,417	29,313	0	3,720	36,417	33,033
Hong Kong	0	0	10	53	10	53
India	118,969	115,653	0	0	118,969	115,653
Ireland	0	0	4,984	4,997	4,984	4,997
Japan	0	0	1	1	1	1
Maritius	54,420	0	0	0	54,420	0
Netherlands	0	0	0	295	0	295
Nicaragua	32,329	30,903	0	5,579	32,329	36,482
Panama	6,144	0	3,815	3,784	9,959	3,784
Paraguay	0	0	4,688	10	4,688	10
Poland	0	0	0	0	0	0
Reunion	20,870	0	0	0	20,870	0
South Africa	108,809	83,897	0	6,289	108,809	90,186
Southern Rhodesia	10,598	0	0	0	10,598	0
Sweden	0	0	2	9	2	9
Turkey	6,586	39,126	7,033	7,526	13,619	46,652
United Kingdom	0	0	10	3,634	10	3,634
Venezuela	11,916	0	0	0	11,916	0
Total	1,619,468	1,158,519	25,628	51,847	1,645,096	1,210,366

Table 10.- Status of 1963 quotas and charges as of November 30, 1963

Source of supply	:	:	Balances			
	:	Quotas	:	:	Direct-	
	:	and	:	Total ^{1/}	:	consumption
	:	prorations	:	charges	:	limits
<u>Short tons, raw value</u>						
Domestic beet sugar	2,698,590	^{2/}	2,485,000	213,590		
Mainland cane sugar	1,009,873		707,000	302,873		
Hawaii	1,070,000	^{2/}	983,859	^{4/}	86,141	35,542
Puerto Rico	870,000	^{2/}	867,898	^{3/4/}	2,102	8,793
Virgin Islands	15,000		15,000			
Total domestic areas	5,663,463		5,058,757	604,706		44,335
Republic of the Philippines	1,247,618		1,198,004	49,614		2,775
<u>Details for quota prorated by countries</u>						
Argentina	20,000		19,102	898		
Australia	43,339		43,134	205		
Belgium	182		181	1		1
Brazil	195,793		176,935	18,858		
British Honduras	10,758		1,712	9,046		
British West Indies	98,050		92,278	5,772		
China, Republic of	38,114		38,114	0		
Colombia	32,581			32,581		
Costa Rica	27,048		27,048	0		
Dominican Republic	336,243		301,634	34,609		
Ecuador	27,048		27,048	0		
El Salvador	11,065		10,361	704		
Fiji Islands	10,758		0	10,758		
French West Indies	32,581		32,581	0		
Guatemala	21,823		21,823	0		
Haiti	21,823		21,783	40		
India	21,823		21,325	498		
Ireland	10,000		10,000	0		
Mexico	206,243		186,867	19,376		
Nicaragua	27,048		17,144	9,904		
Panama	16,290		9,949	6,341		1
Paraguay	10,758		0	10,758		
Peru	206,243		196,265	9,978		
South Africa	21,823		21,823	0		
Western Hemisphere Deficits	315,827		300,752	15,075		
Global quota: Authorized for purchase	1,725,658		1,715,297	10,361		
Total foreign countries (excluding Philippines)	3,488,919		3,293,156	195,763		2
Grand total	10,400,000		9,549,917	850,083		47,112

^{1/} Domestic beet and mainland cane sugar marketings partly estimated; all other sugar entered, authorized for entry or set aside as of November 30, 1963.

^{2/} Despite deficits declared, the quotas of 2,990,127 for domestic beet sugar, 1,110,000 tons for Hawaii and 1,140,000 tons for Puerto Rico remain available.

^{3/} In addition, 287 tons of raw sugar were brought in for subsequent return to Puerto Rico.

^{4/} Includes raw sugar for direct consumption: Hawaii, 26 tons; Puerto Rico, 5,553 tons.

Table 11.- Foreign countries charges (excluding Philippines) January 1, 1963 - November 30, 1963

Source of supply	Basic	Global	Deficit	Total
Short tons, raw value				
Argentina	19,102	213,949		233,051
Australia	43,134	180,367		223,501
Belgium	181	7,365		7,546
Brazil	176,935	280,252		457,187
British Honduras	1,712	0		1,712
British West Indies	92,278	0	43,580	135,858
China, Republic of	38,114	33,155		71,269
Colombia	0	45,030		45,030
Costa Rica	27,048	12,984	605	40,637
Dominican Republic	301,634	197,558	71,302	570,494
Ecuador	27,048	28,156	2,918	58,122
El Salvador	10,361	6,649	1,945	18,955
Fiji Islands	0	38,380		38,380
France		22,935		22,935
French West Indies	32,581	60,771	945	94,297
Guatemala	21,823	16,655	12,572	51,050
Haiti	21,783	11,555	7,162	40,500
India	21,325	97,638		118,963
Ireland	10,000	0		10,000
Mauritius		66,648		66,648
Mexico	186,867	21,840	159,723	368,430
Nicaragua	17,144	15,176		32,320
Panama	9,949			9,949
Paraguay	0			0
Peru	196,265	208,526		404,791
Reunion		9,903		9,903
South Africa	21,823	110,731		132,554
Southern Rhodesia		10,589		10,589
Turkey		6,578		6,578
Venezuela		11,907		11,907
Total	1,277,107	1,715,297	300,752	3,293,156

In addition to quantities shown, there is in Custom's custody: Hong Kong, 5 tons; Mexico, 5 tons; United Kingdom, 3 tons; Panama, 696 tons.

Table 12.- Quota-exempt sugar ^{1/} entered under Sections 211(a) and 212(4) as of November 30, 1963

Country	For	Sugar under bond:	Total
	Reexport	Feed for refining	
Short tons, raw value			
France		10,918	10,918
Panama	134	134	268
Paraguay		4,688	4,688
Reunion	10,967		10,967
Turkey		7,034	7,034
Virgin Islands			523
Total	11,101	22,774	34,398

^{1/} In addition a total of 459 tons were entered under provisions of Sec. 212; first 10 tons 323 and liquid sugar in small containers 136 tons.

Table 13.- Status of 1963 quotas and charges as of December 16, 1963

Source of Supply	:	:	Balances	
	Quotas	:	:	Direct-
	and	Total	1/:	consumption
Prorations	charges	:	Total	limits
<u>Short tons, raw value</u>				
Domestic beet sugar	2,698,590 ^{2/}	2,600,000	98,590	
Mainland cane sugar	1,009,873	900,000	109,873	
Hawaii	1,070,000 ^{2/}	1,007,653 ^{4/}	62,347	35,542
Puerto Rico	870,000 ^{2/}	871,080 ^{3/4/}	0	5,444
Virgin Islands	15,000	15,000	0	
Total domestic	5,663,463	5,393,733	270,810	40,986
Republic of the Philippines	1,247,618	1,199,040	48,578	1,739
<u>Details for quota prorated by countries</u>				
Argentina	20,000	18,859	1,141	
Australia	43,339	43,217	122	
Belgium	182	181	1	1
Brazil	195,793	181,243	14,550	
British Honduras	10,758	1,712	9,046	
British West Indies	98,050	97,753	297	
China, Republic of	38,114	38,114	0	
Columbia	32,581	0	32,581	
Costa Rica	27,048	27,048	0	
Dominican Republic	336,243	307,938	28,305	
Ecuador	27,048	25,997	1,051	
El Salvador	11,065	10,361	704	
Fiji Islands	10,758	10,710	48	
French West Indies	32,581	32,581	0	
Guatemala	21,823	21,823	0	
Haiti	21,823	21,706	117	
India	21,823	21,325	498	
Ireland	10,000	9,995	5	5
Mexico	206,243	186,867	19,376	
Nicaragua	27,048	23,313	3,735	
Panama	16,290	9,949	6,341	1
Paraguay	10,758	0	10,758	
Peru	206,243	206,947	0	
South Africa	21,823	21,823	0	
Western Hemisphere Deficits	315,827	300,752	15,075	
Global quota: Authorized for purchase	1,725,658	1,709,996	15,662	
Total foreign countries (excluding Philippines)	3,488,919	3,330,210	159,413	7
Grand total	10,400,000	9,923,983	478,801	42,732

^{1/} Domestic beet and Mainland cane sugar marketings partly estimated; all other sugar entered, authorized for entry or set aside as of December 16, 1963

^{2/} Despite deficits declared, the quota of 2,990,127 for Domestic Beet Sugar, 1,140,000 for Puerto Rico and 1,110,000 for Hawaii remains available.

^{3/} In addition, 287 tons of raw sugar were brought in for subsequent return to Puerto Rico.

^{4/} Includes raw sugar for direct consumption: Hawaii, 26 tons; Puerto Rico, 5,553 tons.

Table 14.-Foreign countries charges (excluding Philippines) January 1, 1963-December 16, 1963

Source of Supply	Basic	Global	Deficit	Total
<u>Short tons, raw value</u>				
Argentina	18,859	209,994		228,853
Australia	43,217	180,367		223,584
Belgium	181	7,365		7,546
Brazil	181,243	280,693		461,936
British Honduras	1,712			1,712
British West Indies	97,753		43,580	141,333
China, Republic of	38,114	33,155		71,269
Colombia	0	45,030		45,030
Costa Rica	27,048	12,984	605	40,637
Dominican Republic	307,938	197,558	71,302	576,798
Ecuador	25,997	28,156	2,918	57,071
El Salvador	10,361	6,649	1,945	18,955
Fiji Islands	10,710	37,950		48,660
France		22,935		22,935
French West Indies	32,581	60,771	945	94,297
Guatemala	21,823	16,655	12,572	51,050
Haiti	21,706	11,555	7,162	40,423
India	21,325	97,638		118,963
Ireland	9,995			9,995
Mauritius		66,648		66,648
Mexico	186,867	21,075	159,723	367,665
Nicaragua	23,313	15,176		38,489
Panama	9,949	235		10,184
Paraguay	0			0
Peru	206,947	207,981		414,928
Reunion		9,903		9,903
South Africa	21,823	110,449		132,272
Southern Rhodesia		10,589		10,589
Turkey		6,578		6,578
Venezuela		11,907		11,907
Total	1,319,462	1,709,996	300,752	3,330,210

In addition to quantities shown, there is in Custom's custody: Hong Kong 7 tons; Mexico 5 tons; United Kingdom 3 tons and Panama 696 tons.

Table 15.- Quota-exempt sugar ^{1/} entered under Sections 211(a) and 212 (4) as of December 16, 1963

Country	For	Sugar under bond:	Total
	Reexport	Feed	for refining
<u>Short tons, raw value</u>			
France		13,867	13,867
Panama		33	33
Paraguay		4,688	4,688
Reunion	10,967		10,967
Turkey		7,034	7,034
Virgin Islands			<u>523</u>
Total	10,967	25,622	523
			37,112

^{1/} In addition a total of 474 tons were entered under provisions of Sec. 212; first 10 tons 323; and liquid sugar in small containers 151 tons.

Table 16. - Primary distribution of sugar, continental United States, by States, October 1963

State and region	Cane sugar refiners	Beet sugar processors	Importers of direct- consumption sugar	Mainland cane sugar mills	Total
Hundredweights ^{1/}					
<u>New England</u>					
Connecticut	137,713	4,999	1,500	300	144,512
Maine	58,155				58,155
Massachusetts	476,543	37,000	1,200	300	515,043
New Hampshire	27,225				27,225
Rhode Island	45,788	2,400			48,188
Vermont	16,835	13,000			29,835
Sub-total	762,259	57,399	2,700	600	822,958
<u>Mid-Atlantic</u>					
New Jersey	729,942	57,275	54,280	-1,500	839,997
New York	1,453,832	192,552	74,787	17,000	1,738,171
Pennsylvania	1,051,020	192,105	51,743		1,294,868
Sub-total	3,234,794	441,932	180,810	15,500	3,873,036
<u>North Central</u>					
Illinois	856,021	1,019,641		993	1,876,655
Indiana	310,220	240,889			551,109
Iowa	50,164	142,173		500	192,837
Kansas	42,214	70,727		300	113,241
Michigan	284,902	321,999			606,901
Minnesota	41,424	154,229			195,653
Missouri	237,797	183,168	1,330	1,200	423,495
Nebraska	17,234	87,597		1,500	106,331
North Dakota	244	26,624		1,500	28,368
Ohio	639,732	249,148			888,880
South Dakota	3,551	29,012			32,563
Wisconsin	116,742	206,003			322,745
Sub-total	2,600,245	2,731,210	1,330	5,993	5,338,778
<u>Southern</u>					
Alabama	289,532				289,532
Arkansas	125,042	7,400			132,442
Delaware	12,428	2,000			14,428
District of Columbia	24,708		2,436		27,144
Florida	310,395		81,144	34	391,573
Georgia	634,075		400		634,475
Kentucky	247,237	9,841			257,078
Louisiana	457,941			18,318	476,259
Maryland	323,952	16,800	26,296		367,048
Mississippi	181,426			1,598	183,024
North Carolina	473,635	1,000	9,465	1,000	485,100
Oklahoma	148,297	38,426			186,723
South Carolina	290,610		3,625		294,235
Tennessee	453,116	4,000			457,116
Texas	751,853	129,882	10,612		892,347
Virginia	303,666	39,100	23,301		366,067
West Virginia	92,657	8,850	1,690		103,197
Sub-total	5,120,570	257,299	158,969	20,950	5,557,788
<u>Western</u>					
Alaska	6,936	542			7,478
Arizona	47,847	16,924			64,771
California	700,195	1,063,764	28,921		1,792,880
Colorado	7,970	115,083		620	123,673
Idaho	4,116	27,943			32,059
Montana	3,168	31,689			34,857
Nevada	10,864	4,669			15,533
New Mexico	13,788	15,211			28,999
Oregon	62,728	109,163	10,961		182,852
Utah	7,462	48,692		400	56,554
Washington	79,562	156,116	-38		235,640
Wyoming	598	7,004			7,602
Sub-total	945,234	1,596,800	39,844	1,020	2,582,898
Grand total	12,663,102	5,084,640	383,653	44,063	18,175,458

1/ Reported as produced or imported and delivered except liquid sugar which is on a sugar solids content basis.

Table 17. - Primary distribution of sugar, continental United States, by States, January-October 1963

State and region	Cane sugar refiners	Beet sugar processors	Importers of direct- consumption sugar	Mainland cane sugar mills	Total
Hundredweights ^{1/}					
<u>New England</u>					
Connecticut	1,141,302	9,799	10,705	850	1,162,656
Maine	586,501	1,000			587,501
Massachusetts	4,416,878	62,700	29,672	1,300	4,510,550
New Hampshire	313,976				313,976
Rhode Island	397,352	2,405	22,014		421,771
Vermont	209,388	18,000	5,631		233,019
Sub-total	7,065,397	93,904	68,022	2,150	7,229,473
<u>Mid-Atlantic</u>					
New Jersey	6,909,511	103,592	647,408		7,660,511
New York	14,210,732	536,663	605,496	17,000	15,369,891
Pennsylvania	9,591,103	570,954	767,413	600	10,930,070
Sub-total	30,711,346	1,211,209	2,020,317	17,600	33,960,472
<u>North Central</u>					
Illinois	7,776,368	8,725,333	4,568	80,455	16,586,724
Indiana	3,117,305	1,457,390	1,200	710	4,576,605
Iowa	543,585	1,392,138	9,439	7,138	1,952,300
Kansas	374,529	811,417		3,900	1,189,846
Michigan	2,807,814	2,895,259			5,703,073
Minnesota	390,975	1,807,362	1,000		2,199,337
Missouri	2,536,019	1,597,069	6,740	5,920	4,145,748
Nebraska	204,097	1,043,675	2,000	2,760	1,252,532
North Dakota	2,903	302,671		1,500	307,074
Ohio	6,128,519	1,240,102	8,649		7,377,270
South Dakota	24,092	327,283			351,375
Wisconsin	1,249,243	1,837,211	3,160		3,089,614
Sub-total	25,155,449	23,436,910	36,756	102,383	48,731,498
<u>Southern</u>					
Alabama	2,411,288		400	1,800	2,413,488
Arkansas	1,025,564	40,386		2,000	1,067,950
Delaware	189,901	3,000	4,846		197,747
District of Columbia	311,729	1,600	26,191		339,520
Florida	2,624,223		502,403	272,582	3,399,208
Georgia	5,206,200		5,985	8,260	5,220,445
Kentucky	2,164,713	16,044	100		2,180,857
Louisiana	3,179,120		5,102	47,190	3,231,412
Maryland	3,323,307	35,101	249,180		3,607,588
Mississippi	1,413,806		720	6,765	1,421,291
North Carolina	3,608,342	1,020	94,466	2,100	3,705,928
Oklahoma	1,172,505	265,701			1,438,206
South Carolina	1,698,421	400	12,907		1,711,728
Tennessee	3,317,421	6,000	200	36,303	3,359,924
Texas	6,346,231	1,274,845	92,174	2,105	7,715,355
Virginia	2,370,372	99,740	232,538		2,702,650
West Virginia	750,673	22,711	16,966		790,350
Sub-total	41,113,816	1,766,548	1,244,178	379,105	44,503,647
<u>Western</u>					
Alaska	38,976	14,286			53,262
Arizona	373,003	211,887			584,890
California	6,109,526	9,717,084	129,432		15,956,042
Colorado	78,873	1,077,289		1,070	1,157,232
Idaho	45,663	296,342			342,005
Montana	21,539	295,839			317,378
Nevada	67,605	50,688			118,293
New Mexico	85,104	169,082			254,186
Oregon	526,780	1,049,839	39,455	600	1,616,674
Utah	66,816	561,451		800	629,067
Washington	542,819	1,579,902	39,806		2,162,527
Wyoming	5,137	74,807			79,944
Sub-total	7,961,841	15,098,496	208,693	2,470	23,271,500
Grand total	112,007,849	41,607,067	3,577,966	503,708	157,696,590

^{1/} Reported as produced or imported and delivered except liquid sugar which is on a sugar solids content basis.

Table 18. - Primary distribution of sugar, continental United States, by states, January-October 1963 and 1962

State and Region	Cane sugar		Beet		Total all	
	refiners		processors		Primary Distributors ^{1/}	
	1963	1962	1963	1962	1963	1962
Thousands of hundredweights ^{2/}						
<u>New England</u>						
Connecticut	1,141	1,107	10		1,162	1,122
Maine	587	567	1		588	567
Massachusetts	4,417	4,267	63		4,510	4,291
New Hampshire	314	327			314	327
Rhode Island	397	400	2		422	424
Vermont	209	233	18		233	259
Sub-total	7,065	6,901	94		7,229	6,990
<u>Mid-Atlantic</u>						
New Jersey	6,909	6,316	103		7,660	6,905
New York	14,211	14,359	537	145	15,370	15,231
Pennsylvania	9,591	9,586	571	48	10,930	10,706
Sub-total	30,711	30,261	1,211	193	33,960	32,842
<u>North Central</u>						
Illinois	7,776	7,834	8,725	8,069	16,587	16,051
Indiana	3,117	3,141	1,458	1,035	4,577	4,182
Iowa	544	457	1,392	1,376	1,952	1,841
Kansas	375	357	812	847	1,190	1,207
Michigan	2,808	2,595	2,895	2,828	5,703	5,446
Minnesota	391	355	1,807	1,649	2,199	2,010
Missouri	2,536	2,389	1,597	1,535	4,146	3,949
Nebraska	204	189	1,044	1,016	1,253	1,209
North Dakota	3	2	303	265	307	267
Ohio	6,129	6,420	1,240	938	7,377	7,422
South Dakota	24	23	327	413	351	436
Wisconsin	1,249	1,127	1,837	1,903	3,090	3,038
Sub-total	25,156	24,889	23,437	21,874	48,732	47,058
<u>Southern</u>						
Alabama	2,411	2,271			2,414	2,292
Arkansas	1,026	1,014	40	23	1,068	1,037
Delaware	190	258	3		198	265
District of Columbia	312	317	2		340	359
Florida	2,624	2,230			3,399	3,250
Georgia	5,206	4,729			5,220	4,781
Kentucky	2,165	2,252	16		2,181	2,261
Louisiana	3,179	3,259			3,231	3,302
Maryland	3,323	3,309	35		3,608	3,591
Mississippi	1,414	1,413			1,421	1,421
North Carolina	3,608	3,314	1		3,706	3,513
Oklahoma	1,172	1,085	266	216	1,438	1,301
South Carolina	1,699	1,539	*		1,712	1,573
Tennessee	3,318	3,046	6		3,360	3,093
Texas	6,346	6,283	1,275	1,106	7,715	7,438
Virginia	2,370	2,160	100	3	2,703	2,652
West Virginia	751	823	23	12	790	860
Sub-total	41,114	39,302	1,767	1,360	44,504	42,989
<u>Western</u>						
Alaska	39	29	14	16	53	45
Arizona	373	351	212	220	585	571
California	6,109	6,630	9,717	8,764	15,956	15,573
Colorado	79	73	1,077	1,022	1,157	1,095
Idaho	46	55	296	277	342	332
Montana	22	22	296	295	318	317
Nevada	67	63	51	53	118	116
New Mexico	85	90	169	157	254	247
Oregon	527	582	1,050	1,063	1,617	1,718
Utah	67	56	561	567	629	623
Washington	543	607	1,580	1,558	2,163	2,251
Wyoming	5	6	75	74	80	80
Sub-total	7,962	8,564	15,098	14,066	23,272	22,968
<u>Grand total</u>	<u>112,008</u>	<u>109,917</u>	<u>41,607</u>	<u>37,493</u>	<u>157,697</u>	<u>152,847</u>

^{1/} Includes deliveries by importers of direct-consumption sugar and mainland cane sugar mills.^{2/} Reported as produced or imported and delivered except liquid sugar which is on a sugar solids content basis.

* Less than 500 hundredweights.

Table 19.- Sugar deliveries, by type of product or business of buyer and by type of sugar, third quarter, 1963 ^{1/}

Product or business of buyer	:	:	:	:	:	Liquid sugar	
	:	Beet	Cane	Imported	Total	included in totals	
	:	(Total)	(Total)	D.C.	All sugar	:	:
	:	:	:	(Total)	:	Beet	Cane
				<u>Hundredweights</u>	<u>2/</u>		
<u>Industrial</u>							
Bakery, cereal and allied products	1,599,064	3,774,122	116,781	5,489,967	29,631	663,877	
Confectionery and related products	993,640	2,995,129	122,469	4,111,238	27,541	693,542	
Ice cream and dairy products	846,025	1,518,876	57,734	2,422,635	374,307	1,145,721	
Beverages	1,828,081	6,049,844	61,127	7,939,052	586,713	3,774,574	
Canned, bottled, frozen foods, jams, jellies	3,339,446	2,767,394	270,191	6,377,031	1,600,625	1,706,154	
Multiple and all other food uses	294,792	898,542	28,333	1,221,667	62,925	249,712	
Non-food products	<u>15,616</u>	<u>243,114</u>	<u>3,215</u>	<u>261,945</u>	<u>2,162</u>	<u>84,186</u>	
Sub-total	8,916,664	18,247,021	659,850	27,823,535	2,683,904	8,317,766	
<u>Non-industrial</u>							
Hotels, restaurants, institutions	17,065	288,822	4,164	310,051	519	18,936	
Wholesale grocers, jobbers, sugar dealers	3,494,787	9,385,056	451,998	13,331,841	176,762	36,092	
Retail grocers, chain stores, super markets	1,505,927	5,125,500	50,946	6,682,373	13,373	56,109	
All other deliveries, including deliveries to Government agencies	<u>285,852</u>	<u>518,574</u>	<u> </u>	<u>804,426</u>	<u>16,569</u>	<u>1,697</u>	
Sub-total	5,303,631	15,317,952	507,108	21,128,691	207,223	112,834	
TOTAL DELIVERIES	14,220,295	33,564,973	1,166,958	48,952,226	2,891,127	8,430,600	
Deliveries in consumer-size packages (less than 50 lbs.)	3,293,142	12,246,044	19,914	15,559,100			
Deliveries in bulk (unpackaged)	3,724,924	5,633,739	-	9,358,663			

^{1/} Represents approximately 97.5 percent of deliveries by primary distributors in continental United States.^{2/} Reported as produced or imported and delivered except liquid sugar which is on a sugar solids content basis.

Table 20.- Sugar deliveries, by type of product or business of buyer, third quarter 1963 and percentage change from third quarter 1962

Product or business of buyer	United States	New England	Middle Atlantic	North Central	South	West
<u>Hundredweights 1/</u>						
<u>Industrial</u>						
Bakery, cereal and allied products	5,489,967	190,459	1,377,532	2,483,114	917,968	520,894
Confectionery and related products	4,111,238	324,069	1,925,866	1,194,344	362,672	304,287
Ice cream and dairy products	2,422,635	118,900	569,148	762,590	553,489	418,508
Beverages	7,939,052	285,642	1,745,328	2,046,600	2,843,414	1,018,068
Canned, bottled, frozen foods; jams, jellies, preserves, etc.	6,377,031	209,080	856,320	1,414,360	751,540	3,145,731
Multiple and all other food uses	1,221,667	38,754	343,148	320,652	65,064	454,049
Non-food products	<u>261,945</u>	<u>7,920</u>	<u>72,240</u>	<u>75,963</u>	<u>104,269</u>	<u>1,553</u>
Sub-total	27,823,535	1,174,824	6,889,582	8,297,623	5,598,416	5,863,090
<u>Non-industrial</u>						
Hotels, restaurants, institutions	310,051	29,822	50,505	35,073	76,721	117,930
Wholesale grocers, jobbers, sugar dealers	13,331,841	569,769	1,977,363	4,538,275	4,365,246	1,881,188
Retail grocers, chain stores, super markets	6,682,373	392,593	1,404,982	1,996,568	2,249,574	638,656
All other deliveries, including deliveries to Government agencies	<u>804,426</u>	<u>20,676</u>	<u>169,765</u>	<u>178,700</u>	<u>216,197</u>	<u>219,088</u>
Sub-total	21,128,691	1,012,860	3,602,615	6,748,616	6,907,738	2,856,862
TOTAL DELIVERIES	48,952,226	2,187,684	10,492,197	15,046,239	12,506,154	8,719,952
<u>Percentage change from third quarter 1962</u>						
<u>Industrial</u>						
Bakery, cereal and allied products	-6.8	+9.0	-6.9	-1.2	-13.7	-20.9
Confectionery and related products	-2.3	-0.9	+1.8	-10.4	+5.4	-2.9
Ice cream and dairy products	+0.5	-2.4	+13.0	-6.6	-7.2	+12.6
Beverages	+7.3	+22.2	+14.5	+11.0	-1.1	+10.9
Canned, bottled, frozen foods; jams, jellies, preserves, etc.	-10.3	-2.2	-1.4	-12.5	-5.9	-12.9
Multiple and all other food uses	-24.3	+8.3	-19.6	-13.4	-44.2	-31.7
Non-food products	<u>-24.6</u>	<u>+24.4</u>	<u>-17.2</u>	<u>-21.4</u>	<u>-32.9</u>	<u>-12.2</u>
Sub-total	-4.0	+5.5	+1.6	-3.4	-5.9	-10.4
<u>Non-industrial</u>						
Hotels, restaurants, institutions	-5.9	+5.3	-3.9	-14.8	+14.8	-16.2
Wholesale grocers, jobbers, sugar dealers	-6.3	-10.0	+8.3	-1.3	-14.0	-10.2
Retail grocers, chain stores, super markets	-4.8	+1.5	-10.5	-3.8	-1.6	-9.2
All other deliveries, including deliveries to Government agencies	<u>+51.0</u>	<u>+115.6</u>	<u>+175.5</u>	<u>+117.8</u>	<u>+5.9</u>	<u>+25.0</u>
Sub-total	-4.5	-4.2	+2.6	-0.7	-9.5	-8.3
TOTAL	-4.2	+0.8	+1.9	-2.2	-7.9	-9.7

1/ Reported as produced or imported and delivered except liquid sugar which is on a sugar solids content basis.

Table 21.- Deliveries of cane and beet sugar by primary distributors in consumer size packages (less than 50 lbs.) third quarter

1963			
Area	Cane sugar	Beet sugar	Total
	<u>Hundredweights</u> ^{1/}		
United States	12,265,958	3,293,142	15,559,100
New England	737,377	1,083	738,460
Middle Atlantic	2,383,290	73,268	2,456,558
North Central and West, combined ^{2/}	3,535,368	3,159,309	6,694,677
South	5,609,923	59,482	5,669,405

^{1/} Reported as produced or imported and delivered except liquid sugar which is on a sugar solids content basis.

^{2/} Combined to avoid disclosure of individual company data. Total reported distribution in consumer size packages in these areas: North Central, 4,603,239; West, 2,091,438.

Table 22.- Deliveries of packaged, bulk and liquid sugar (beet and cane) by primary distributors during January-September 1963 and 1962 with comparisons

First three quarters	Region						Type of sugar	
							U.S.	
	New England	Middle Atlantic	South	North Central	West	total	Beet	Cane
	<u>1,000 hundredweights</u> ^{1/}							
(1) <u>Total direct deliveries</u>								
1963	6,405	29,898	36,417	42,581	20,687	135,988	36,522	99,466
1962	6,225	29,178	36,278	41,001	20,632	133,314	33,768	99,546
Change	+180	+720	+139	+1,580	+ 55	+2,674	+2,754	- 80
(2) <u>Consumer-size packages (granulated, less than 50 lbs.)</u>								
1963	2,110	6,790	15,252	12,086	5,625	41,863	7,728	34,135
1962	2,084	6,908	15,398	11,979	5,650	42,019	7,498	34,521
Change	+26	-118	-146	+107	-25	-156	+230	-386
(3) <u>Other deliveries (industrial and institutional)</u>								
1963	4,295	23,108	21,165	30,495	15,062	94,125	28,794	65,331
1962	4,141	22,270	20,880	29,022	14,982	91,295	26,270	65,025
Change	+154	+838	+285	+1,473	+ 80	+2,830	+2,524	+306
(a) <u>Bulk granulated</u>								
1963	679	6,599	3,697	10,796	4,140	25,911	10,410	15,501
1962	586	6,375	2,639	9,195	4,249	23,044	8,984	14,060
Change	+93	+224	+1,058	+1,601	-109	+2,867	+1,426	+1,441
(b) <u>Liquid sugar</u>								
1963	1,689	8,716	4,798	5,953	5,431	26,587	4,885	21,702
1962	1,659	8,126	4,593	5,834	5,461	25,673	4,302	21,371
Change	+30	+590	+205	+119	- 30	+914	+583	+331
(c) <u>Industrial and institutional packages (granulated 50 lbs. and over)</u>								
1963	1,927	7,793	12,670	13,746	5,491	41,627	13,499	28,128
1962	1,896	7,769	13,648	13,993	5,272	42,578	12,984	29,594
Change	+ 31	+24	-978	-247	+219	-951	+515	-1,466

^{1/} Reported as produced or imported and delivered except liquid sugar which is on a sugar solids content basis.

Table 23.- Dextrose sales, by type of product or business of buyer, third quarter 1963 and percentage change from third quarter 1962

Product or business of buyer	United States	New England	Middle Atlantic	North Central	South	West
Hundredweights ^{1/}						
<u>Industrial</u>						
Bakery, cereal and allied products	1,397,904	68,384	240,442	537,548	340,801	210,729
Confectionery and related products	187,628	591	116,064	45,335	14,807	10,831
Ice cream and dairy products	43,630	1,499	13,008	15,343	7,656	6,124
Beverages	215,905	1,880	96,586	69,695	21,969	25,775
Canned, bottled, frozen foods, jams, jellies, preserves, etc.	216,722	1,199	31,521	66,744	34,215	83,043
Multiple and all other food uses	169,916	3,259	31,734	69,346	38,829	26,748
Non-food products	<u>314,658</u>	<u>59,346</u>	<u>101,470</u>	<u>64,523</u>	<u>84,588</u>	<u>4,731</u>
Sub-total	2,546,363	136,158	630,825	868,534	542,865	367,981
<u>Non-industrial</u>						
Wholesale grocers, jobbers, sugar dealers, retail grocers, chain stores, super markets	81,308	1,140	2,019	63,168	3,242	11,739
All other deliveries, including deliveries to Government agencies	<u>19,447</u>	<u>616</u>	<u>5,141</u>	<u>8,181</u>	<u>1,593</u>	<u>3,916</u>
Sub-total	100,755	1,756	7,160	71,349	4,835	15,655
TOTAL SALES	2,647,118	137,914	637,985	939,883	547,700	383,636
Percentage change from third quarter 1962						
<u>Industrial</u>						
Bakery, cereal and allied products	+ 19.1	+ 30.4	+ 10.5	+ 21.1	+ 10.1	+ 40.3
Confectionery and related products	+ 20.7	- 17.6	+ 9.7	+ 30.2	+ 62.5	+115.0
Ice cream and dairy products	- 1.0	- 2.9	+ 12.8	- 14.5	+ 24.3	- 11.0
Beverages	+ 26.3	+ 6.6	+ 22.1	+ 34.0	+ 16.2	+ 34.8
Canned, bottled, frozen foods; jams, jellies, preserves, etc.	+ 22.7	+157.8	+ 49.2	+194.6	+ 7.1	- 17.3
Multiple and all other food uses	+ 13.0	- 19.6	- 52.6	+ 90.4	+ 42.0	+ 71.0
Non-food products	- 11.0	- 16.0	- 3.4	- 39.3	+ 37.7	- 53.0
Sub-total	+ 14.5	+ 3.4	+ 3.9	+ 21.6	+ 16.9	+ 19.8
<u>Non-industrial</u>						
Wholesale grocer, jobbers, sugar dealers, retail grocers, chain stores, super markets	+ 45.0	+172.1	- 2.7	+ 58.7	- 23.6	+ 22.8
All other deliveries, including deliveries to Government agencies	+ 14.7	- 18.1	+ 29.3	+ 64.9	+ 18.4	- 34.0
Sub-total	+ 37.9	+ 50.0	+ 18.3	+ 59.4	- 13.4	+ 1.1
Total	+ 15.2	+ 3.9	+ 4.1	+ 23.9	+ 16.5	+ 18.9

^{1/} Reported as produced and sold (typically dextrose hydrate) and exclude small amounts to competitors as well as small quantities used in miscellaneous mixes.

Table 24.- Corn refiners' shipments, by type of buyer, third quarter 1963 and 1962

Type of buyer	Corn sirup unmixed		Dextrose		All corn sweeteners	
	1963	1962	1963	1962	1963	1962
	Thousand hundredweights, dry basis					
Baking industry	830	546	1,211	982	2,041	1,528
Confectioners	1,676	1,698	172	143	1,848	1,841
Ice cream and other dairy products	696	536	40	42	736	578
Breweries and fountain sirups	284	332	47	41	331	373
Canners, packers, jams, jellies, preserves	1,303	1,261	187	174	1,490	1,435
Miscellaneous food industries including sugar refiners	441	393	384	352	825	745
Sirup mixers ^{1/}	111	134	21	6	132	140
Non-food uses	147	146	310	320	457	466
Jobbers, etc.	<u>20</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>75</u>	<u>54</u>	<u>95</u>	<u>78</u>
Sub-total ^{2/}	5,508	5,070	2,447	2,114	7,955	7,184
Used in mixed sirups sold by corn refiners	370	367	-	-	370	367
Corn sirup solids and miscellaneous corn sweeteners ^{3/}	<u>264</u>	<u>263</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>264</u>	<u>263</u>
Total domestic ^{2/}	6,142	5,700	2,447	2,114	8,589	7,814
Export	<u>42</u>	<u>37</u>	<u>45</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>87</u>	<u>57</u>
Grand total ^{2/} (domestic & export)	6,184	5,737	2,492	2,134	8,676	7,871
Bulk blends ^{4/}	367	308	-	-	367	308

^{1/} Sirup mixers outside of the corn refining industry, except cane sugar refiners and beet sugar processors; the latter two are included with "Miscellaneous food industries."

^{2/} Due to rounding, totals may not be exact sums of individual items.

^{3/} According to the Census of Manufacturers, 1958, shipments of corn sirup solids were 63.7 percent of total shipments of miscellaneous refinery products. Since corn sirup solids contain up to 3.5 percent moisture, corn sirup solids dry basis, are estimated as 61.5 percent of shipments of miscellaneous refinery products as reported to the Policy and Program Appraisal Division. For earlier treatment of this item see Sugar Reports 93, page 6.

^{4/} Corn sirup unmixed sales to sugar refiners and beet sugar processors for blending contained in miscellaneous food industries.

NOTE: See Sugar Reports No. 93, January 1960, pages 6-10 for source, methodology and groupings.

Table 25.- Sugar prices

Year and month	Refined beet sugar - quoted					
	Raw cane sugar-spot price:			wholesale (gross) ^{4/}		
	Domestic :			Chicago-		
	sugar at N.Y. "World" ^{2/} :			West : Pacific		
	duty paid ^{1/} :	sugar ^{2/} :	Quota ^{3/} premiums and discounts :	Eastern :	West :	Coast
Cents per pound						
1958-62 Monthly average	6.31	3.10	+2.31	8.71	8.73	9.02
1961 Monthly average	6.30	2.91	+2.45	8.36	8.59	8.84
1962 Monthly average	6.45	2.98	+2.58	9.07	8.95	9.07
<u>1962:</u>						
December	6.54	4.29	+1.36	9.12	9.02	9.22
<u>1963</u>						
January	6.70	5.41	-0.40	9.03	9.28	9.40
February	6.80	6.06	-0.15	9.25	9.20	9.40
March	7.04	6.62	-0.47	9.30	9.20	9.51
April	8.26	7.65	-0.28	9.50	9.40	9.66
May	11.08	10.36	-0.19	12.54	11.48	12.43
June	8.70	9.92	-2.12	13.43	12.86	13.14
July	7.95	9.05	-2.00	11.26	10.84	11.14
August	6.65	6.63	-0.88	9.58	9.68	9.98
September	7.45	7.63	-1.09	9.40	9.50	9.80
October	9.42	10.67	-2.18	10.35	10.09	10.13
November	9.34	11.63	-2.25	11.74	11.25	11.94
Last 12-month average	7.99	7.99	-0.90	10.38	10.15	10.48
Year and month	Refined Cane Sugar - Quoted Wholesale (Gross) ^{4/}					
	North :			Chicago-		
	East :			West : Pacific		
	East :			Gulf : West : Coast : U.S.		
Cents per pound						
1958-62 Monthly average	9.41	9.23	9.20	8.93	9.04	11.56
1961 Monthly average	9.40	9.25	9.23	8.76	8.84	11.77
1962 Monthly average	9.60	9.17	9.03	9.15	9.07	11.70
<u>1962</u>						
December	9.72	9.22	9.12	9.22	9.22	11.76
<u>1963</u>						
January	9.99	9.48	9.29	9.48	9.40	11.76
February	10.05	9.55	9.35	9.40	9.40	11.88
March	10.16	9.66	9.46	9.40	9.51	11.94
April	10.89	10.40	10.23	9.60	9.66	12.00
May	14.09	13.22	13.98	13.87	12.43	12.74
June	14.15	13.62	13.62	13.17	13.14	16.80
July	13.03	12.70	12.57	11.04	11.14	15.84
August	11.42	10.94	10.41	9.88	9.98	14.74
September	10.76	10.59	10.10	9.70	9.80	13.46
October	12.34	11.93	11.67	10.93	10.13	13.22
November	13.43	13.03	12.90	12.53	11.94	14.10
Last 12-month average	11.67	11.20	11.06	10.68	10.48	13.36

1/ Spot prices during 1958-60 were for sugar in bags under Contract No. 6 plus .50 cent per pound duty (Cuban). Beginning with 1961, spot prices are for bulk sugar under Contract No. 7, the terms of which are duty paid or duty free.

2/ Spot prices during 1958-60 based on No. 4 Contract which was for bagged sugar f.a.s. Cuba. Beginning with 1961 spot prices are those under No. 8 Contract which is also for bagged sugar but f.o.b. and stowed at Greater Caribbean ports (including Brazil).

3/ For 1958-60 these amounts are the difference between the spot prices of the No. 6 "Domestic" Contract rolled back to Cuba (minus freight and insurance) and the spot prices of the No. 4 "World" Contract. Beginning with 1961 the No. 7 "Domestic Bulk" Contract has been adjusted by deducting (.625¢) computed freight from Greater Caribbean ports (including Brazil), insurance and unloading charges and adding the bag allowance (currently .055¢) before calculating the differential from No. 8 "World" Contract spot prices.

4/ These are basis prices in 100-pound paper bags, NOT delivered prices. To obtain delivered prices add "Freight Prepays" and deduct discounts and allowances. For illustration see Sugar Reports No. 81, January 1959, pages 5 to 9.

Table 26. - Refined sugar production and month-end stocks

Year and month	Production		Month-end stocks ^{1/}	
	Cane sugar	Beet	Cane sugar	Beet
	refiners	processors	refiners	processors
	1,000 short tons, raw value			
1958-62 monthly average	546	197	291	874
1961 monthly average	553	198	292	932
1962 monthly average	587	210	267	863
<u>1962</u>				
December	551	551	253	1,368
<u>1963</u>				
January	519	264	225	1,461
February	472	74	273	1,367
March	638	20	234	1,168
April	635	37	209	1,008
May	719	110	213	839
June	531	72	317	752
July	594	64	332	610
August	613	97	328	434
September	600	146	270	299
October	641	569	241	595
November ^{2/}	418	592	319	920
Last 12-month average	578	216	268	902

^{1/} Includes over-quota and quota exempt sugar.^{2/} Preliminary

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